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INDIANS

AT WORK

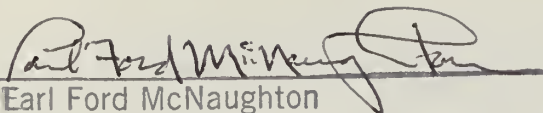


THE NAVAJO AND HIS SHEEP PURSUE THE ELUSIVE GRASS
(See Next Page)

APRIL 1900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Collection of Native North American Indian Books,
Historical Books, Atlases, plus other important au-
thors and family heirloom books.
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Earl Ford McNaughton

The Cover Photograph: In the dry lands Navajo forage is so scarce that herds of sheep travel far for sustenance. Among the many conservation tasks on this vast arid land is that of bringing water to a parching soil, destroyed in part by the shortsightedness of man, and now in process of slow restoration. Here we see, in typical Navajo summer fashion, a family camped for the night in their endless trek for forage. Tomorrow, or perhaps the day after tomorrow, they will be on the move again. They will move less often, and their sheep will be better fed, when conservation efforts will have made several blades of grass grow where none grows now.

I N D I A N S A T W O R K

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Number 8

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An Apache Woman Grinding Corn In The Ancient Manner
Fort Apache Agency, Arizona

INDIANS

AT WORK

A News Sheet for INDIANS and the INDIAN SERVICE

VOLUME VI • APRIL 1939 • NUMBER 8

The sixth anniversary of CCC - and Indian CCC.

By now, there are many Indians of the younger generation who take CCC for granted. They do not remember how things were before.

I refer not only to the work opportunity: though the little wage, the happy work, surely are precious things.

Rather, I refer to the work for one's own land - one's own tribe and race. Work which saves the land - gives lasting life to the land - and strengthens and gives lasting life to the tribe, the race.

There used to be millions of people - almost everybody - who said, "Indians won't work." Is there anybody who says that, now?

There used to be millions - almost everybody - who said, "The Indians are finished. They are finished as a race. Their younger generation is cut loose from its people. The long enterprise of the white man - to 'liquidate' the Indian - is all but completed now."

They said that not long ago, but is there anyone who says it now?

Before too late, the white race changed its own purpose, saw its

new light in the matter of Indians. The government changed its policies.

And how the Indians responded to the chance!

Indian CCC, now six years old, is bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the Indians' new achievement. There is no part of Indian country, there are few functions of Indian life, where it has not made an indispensable contribution. Truly, Indian CCC has been a creative force. "Sociogenic," to use a highbrow word. Other factors have been no less essential, but none has operated more universally than CCC.

Indians aboriginally were conservationists. Then they ceased to be conservationists. Then they once more became conservationists. Now, Indians are trail-blazers and banner-bearers in the nation-wide conservation movement which aims to salvage and restore a damaged, even a desperately menaced, continent.

And Indian CCC has been, is, indispensably a part of this rebirth of conservation.

The physical works accomplished through Indian CCC are all but astronomical in their number. I do not cite the statistics here. They represent capital investment for the lasting future of great spaces of country, as well as for the future of Indians. Economical capital investment, because of the way Indian CCC is planned and managed and because of the way that Indians work.

But that, historically, is not the greater, the more moving fact. The change of direction of Indian life, the spirit reborn, the purpose reborn, the union of vision with the material earth - with the damaged and yet the everlasting earth, its herbage, from grasses to forests, its creature life,

its waters, its soils - this is the grand fact. And in-woven with this fact everywhere is Indian CCC. Our gratitude to President Roosevelt, to Secretary Ickes, to Robert Fechner, to Daniel Murphy, to Jay P. Kinney, and to others whom this is not the place to name!

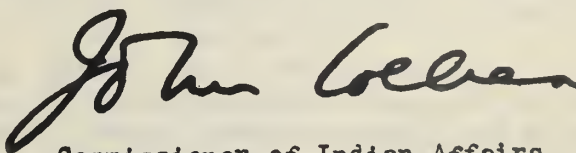
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In the same quiet way that she performed her office tasks, Marion E. Hall, Editor of "Indians At Work" since the fall of 1936, recently moved into a new sphere of life. She is now Mrs. Howard Fisher of Hubbard Woods, Winnetka, Illinois, the marriage having taken place February 11, 1939.

Her record as editor of this publication merits special recognition, and all who were associated with her are eager to pay her tribute for her intellectual gifts, her fine discipline and her capacity for the most difficult and exhausting work.

Marion Hall, daughter of Dr. Percival Hall, President of Gallaudet College, is a native Washingtonian, trained in the schools here and then at Goucher College. Her first government service was with the Bureau of Standards; then she went to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and then to the Office of Indian Affairs. It was while she was with the Bureau of Standards that she was loaned to President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, where she served as secretary to an important committee of which Miss Pearl Chase, of Santa Barbara, California, was chairman. Through that assignment, which she executed with exceptional skill, she became known to the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and was appointed as one of his secretaries in March 1934.

When Mary Heaton Vorse, on account of ill health, was forced suddenly to give up her editorial duties, Marion Hall stopped the gap and did it so well that she continued in the work. She carried much other work beside. Her connection, on a volunteer basis, with Indian affairs will be a continuing one. At present, with Mr. Fisher, she is traveling among the Indians of Mexico.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs

TO THE INDIAN, CONSERVATION IS A LIVING THING

In Six Years He Has Begun To Recapture
The Land That Was Slipping Away - And
More Important He Has Refashioned His
Own Destiny.

By Floyd W. LaRouche

Since the founding of the Indian Division of the Civilian Conservation Corps, almost six years ago, there have been employed at various times, approximately 77,000 Indians in 23 states. These Indians of all adult ages, working for the most part on the land of their own reservations, have, besides increasing their immediate incomes, accomplished tasks of conserving and rebuilding their lands that will probably earn dividends for living Indians and their descendants for many generations. A third accomplishment, and one which the Government is only now beginning to tabulate in terms of actual statistics, is the training of Indians for expert work in fields apart from Indian Service employment.

Possibly when completed the record will indicate that of all the accomplishments of Indian CCC, the training of boys and men for skilled work in many branches of industry, agriculture, road building and so forth, will have been the most important of all. Meanwhile, other figures at hand tell something of the extent to which the Indians have remade the map of Indian country and rebuilt their shattered earning power.

It was late in June 1933, that the Indian Division of the CCC actually began to function. The CCC was authorized in March and had been in operation for some weeks before the peculiar conditions surrounding the employment of Indians could be sufficiently ironed out to permit the enrolling of the first Indian. By June the money had been obtained and by June 23 the first Indian had been enrolled and put to work. Approximately \$8,000 was spent in June and by July 1, the machinery of organization was moving at an accelerated tempo which from that day to this has never diminished and which at times, has been increased almost to the breaking point to meet new and sudden demands.

But these things belong to history and the CCC-ID people have very little time for the past. They are still too new and too much absorbed in the present and in the future to dwell much on history. But most of them remember that in 1933 economic and spiritual daylight was fading fast. And for no one in the nation was the tragedy as deep and as stark as it was for the Indian - he who had for years and years subsisted on the fringe of poverty. Then with the whole country plunged into stagnation, the condition of the Indian can scarcely be imagined. Of course, Indians had been living in a deepening twilight for many years. For them, the long policy of liquidation was on the verge of closing out the last of their possessions. All but the poorest of their lands had been taken away and the residue was getting poorer every day.

Overgrazed acres were beginning to break down, to blow away, and to wash away. Timber lands, where they had been cut over and burnt over, lay pauperized. Over and over again there had been repeated the tragic story of assets turned into liquid cash, and the cash debauched. Indians, where they had been cajoled or driven into relinquishing their heritage of land and tribal rights, were stranded on the outskirts of the white world, which resented their poverty and their lack of adjustment. This, very briefly, was the composite problem which the program of Emergency Conservation Work was required to attack.

The Emergency Conservation Act, providing for the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, adopted a base pay of \$30 a month, and quarters and subsistence. In organizing a separate Indian division (officially called IECW at first) the general regulations were relaxed so as to permit Indians to work out of their own homes if they so desired, or out of family camps and camps for single men set up in the neighborhood of work projects. Work was limited to 20 days per month, at \$1.50 per day, to keep within the cash allowance of the \$30 per month authorized. A commutation of sixty cents a day was allowed for Indians who lived at home and subsisted themselves; thus raising the monthly pay to \$42. They now get \$15 per month additional if they live at home. Another change is that instead of limiting employment to 20 days per month, work is now carried for five eight-hour days each week.

Encouraged by these arrangements, the Indian families and individuals moved close to the job - and thus began a really amazing program of human rehabilitation. Families that had been subsisting on a diet of boiled buckskin - the Indian equivalent for hard times - began to feel the blood thicken in their veins. In those first months, it was not uncommon for men to gain from five to eight pounds within a short time. Muscles hardened. Faces filled out.

Within the first year - 1933-34 - a monthly average of 10,000 Indians were kept at work. At least 50,000 individuals benefited. It meant the difference between life and slow starvation.

In the space of six years, approximately 77,000 individual Indians have been offered work for a greater or shorter period of time. Broken down into localities, this record means that Indians have been employed in CCC in the following states and in the following numbers:

Arizona	19,520	Nevada	969
California	2,438	New Mexico	4,467
Colorado	496	New York	240
Florida	100	North Carolina	430
Idaho	1,038	North Dakota	2,606
Iowa	60	Oklahoma	21,354
Kansas	145	Oregon	2,767
Minnesota	2,535	South Dakota	4,554
Mississippi	129	Utah	746
Montana	5,067	Washington	3,830
Nebraska	706	Wisconsin	2,180
Wyoming		1,039	

This much we get from a recapitulation of statistical facts. It is by no means the whole human story of what the CCC has done for Indian morale, for Indian betterment and for the Indian's spirit. To get that story one must have lived at the very source of Indian life during the period of its deepest despair and then on through the period of restoration. Facts and figures, though abundant, are yet not completely adequate to tell the whole story.

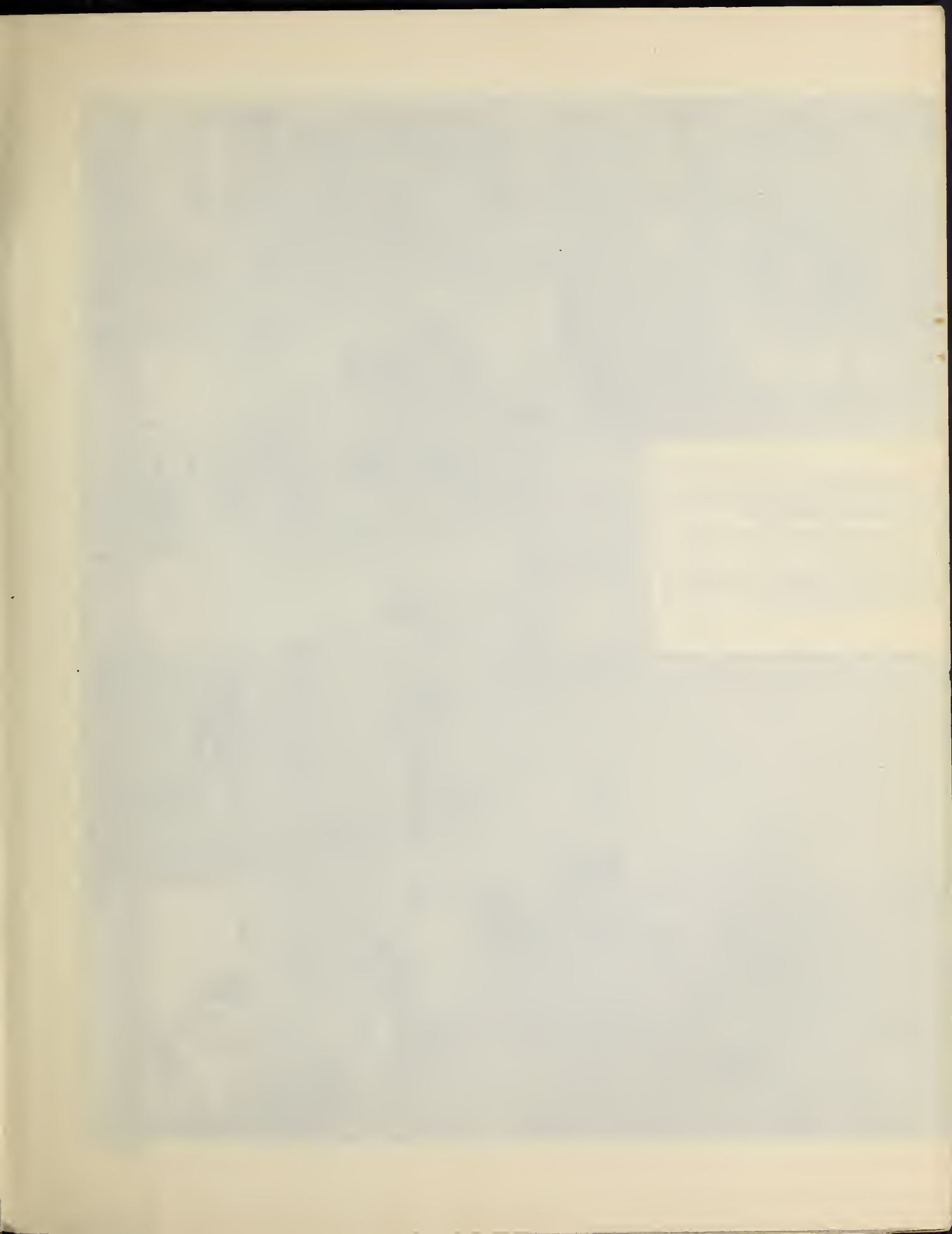
Side by side with the facts of immediate economic improvement among Indians is the record of the changes that have been made in the face of Indian lands. Here again the facts are presented in terms of realistic records. Difficult as it is to avoid the impressionistic and humanistic presentation, it is nevertheless true that the facts, without trimming, tell their own story.

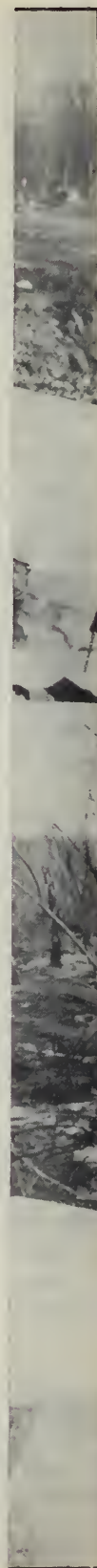
On June 30, 1938 the record disclosed that Indian workers had built over 7,000 miles of truck trails, 2,500 miles of firebreaks, 6,300 miles of telephone lines, 2,250 miles of horse and stock trails, 8,700 miles of fences; Indians have added to the water supply of ranges by developing 6,200 springs, small reservoirs and water holes, digging 1,350 wells, with pumps, windmills and pump-houses, building 1,064 impounding dams and large reservoirs; they have improved their range lands by eliminating 275,255 head of useless stock, constructing 70,000 erosion control water-spreading structures, building 470 miles of stock driveways, erecting 896 vehicle bridges and 51 stock bridges, building 152 corrals. Indian forest lands have, in addition to the improved transportation facilities and fire hazard reduction, been given added protection through construction of 49 houses for fire guards, erection of 74 lookout towers, maintaining over 250 crews of trained men on call at any hour of the day or night for fire fighting.

From the very first, a policy of training Indians was adopted. The training was not only in the skills of performing work and in learning to operate machines, but it was in leadership. At the beginning of the program the supervisory personnel was largely non-Indian. By March 1934 there were 455 Indians to 385 non-Indians in supervisory positions. Since then, the Indian side of the ledger has been steadily in excess of the non-Indian side. In other words, Indians were taken as they were found, unskilled and largely unaccustomed to work. The response was immediate and it was much more gratifying than even the friendliest expected. The Indians went to work. They learned how to master skills, and today in the Indian country, it is not said so often that "the Indian won't work." He is working.

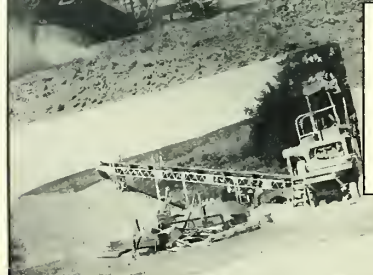
The proof is the fact that Indians have gone on from CCC-ID work to many other fields. They have transferred to regular positions in the Indian Service; they have gone into commercial employment; and they have gone into businesses for themselves. In all of this, their training has been reflected in higher wages and salaries than they have been accustomed to receiving.

Now that six years have passed, there is no longer any doubt about the gains that have come to Indians, and through Indians, to the whole of American life, through the medium of CCC. The Indians wanted a chance to prove the things they could do with their hands and with their brains, and having had the opportunity, they have used it well.









INDIANS AT WORK IN 23 STATES are outstripping expectations. At the upper left is Kyle Dam at Pima Ridge, South Dakota; next, below, men and machines cut a trail for trucks in the Chin Lee Valley of the Navajo; next at top right using crawler for a spillway at Bonhead, South Dakota; and in the lower left-hand corner, San Carlos Apaches at work in Arizona.

In the upper center, in a snapshot of Indiana, many stripped to the waist, building a stone road culvert. In Eastern Oklahoma; and below, a glimpse of the famous Minnesota Valley in the Navajo, showing some of the effects of uncontrolled erosion.

At the upper right, Indians are dismantling a huge cottonwood tree at Winnemucca Agency in Nebraska; next, men are laying gravel for the Hualapai Dam; fence construction along the Salt River at Pima Agency in Arizona; and at the lower right, sturdy Pajaron of arid Southern Arizona are laying brush to control erosion.

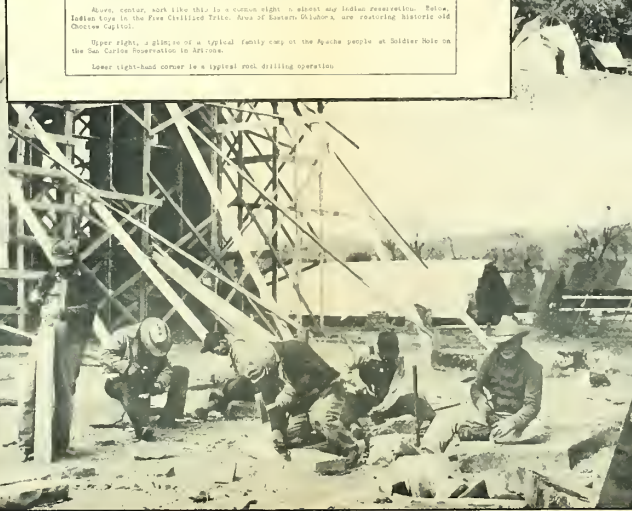


MAN, WHOLE, AND MATERIALS ARE CONSERVED by these and many other Indian projects. In the upper left-hand corner, Indians are reconstructing CCC house and stables, in order to save and teach useful handicrafts, such, below, as White Horse Dam at the Chagoma River Reservation in South Dakota, the first large one built by the CCC-IC. In the lower left-hand corner, Yakima Indians in forest regions of Washington State, are cutting from a big tree an scientific preservation of Hiram's Dam.

Below, center, work like this is a common sight - almost any Indian reservation. Below, Indian boys in the Five Civilized Tribes, Area of Eastern Oklahoma, are restoring historic old Cherokee Capital.

Upper right, a glimpse of a typical family camp on the Apache people at Soldier Hole on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona.

Lower right-hand corner is a typical coal drilling operation.





IN PAPAGO LAND

By Erik W. Allstrom, Assistant Camp Supervisor, CCC-ID



Corn And Beans In One Of The Bolsa Projects.
(The Bolsa Is A Pocket Behind An Earth Dike
To Catch And Hold Water For Occasional Flood
Irrigation, When There Is Rainfall)

their meat diet consisted mostly of rabbit, and such other wild life as they could snare. Living as they did, in a region where the annual rainfall is not over nine inches, they did their simple farming on widely scattered flood plains where the occasional run-off of rainwater would soak up the soil sufficiently for the maturing of their beans and some native squash. In early times their clothing was probably made of primitive native cotton cloth. Today, with limited incomes, their dress is still simple, but in harmony with current styles.

The old life of the Papagos was definitely nomadic until after the reservation was established in 1917. Each family had two or three homes, where at different times of the year, they grazed their few scrawny cattle. The house nearest to the bean patch was considered the permanent home,

Not many years ago, the Papago Indians of Southern Arizona were one of the poorest Indian groups living in North America. These Indians were apparently resigned to their poverty. Their doorless and windowless houses were made of long sticks plastered with mud, or of adobe bricks, with roofs of adobe mud heaped to a crown over a framework of mesquite branches. For food they grew several varieties of fine beans which they had developed themselves and also gathered the seeds of the desert grasses. They obtained sweets from the luscious, but thorny, fruits of several cactus plants. Until the white man came



San Xavier Indian Enrollees Laying Concrete
Pipe For The Irrigation System Near End Of
The Papago Reservation

and the other places might be from ten to forty miles away in different directions. Between these homes were wheel tracks across the desert - the tracks of ramshackle wagons pulled by bony horses. For years the only road of any consequence was the highway between Tucson and Ajo across the reservation, maintained by the state because it shortened the distance between the two places by more than forty miles.



Grass Along The Upper Side Of A CCC-ID Dike
Built To Hold Water From Too Rapid Run-Off
After The Torrential Summer Rains.

Today on the reservation life is different. A new life came into being with the organization in 1933 of the CCC-ID. The Papagos began to rise very slowly from the dust of their overgrazed, underwatered desert lands. New life began to stir on the more than four thousand square miles of eroding volcanic hills and dry flood plains covered with cactus, mesquite and greasewood brush. Two or three hundred Indian enrollees began work on projects for erosion control, soil conservation, fire suppression, reduction of overgrazing, water control, conservation, and bolsa irrigation. Work also began for the establishment of permanent villages which would have an adequate road system connecting them with each other, with the agency, and with the outside world. Now there are eleven day schools and five parochial schools in scattered villages.

In a few strategic locations, deep wells have been driven to water, with giant windmills pumping the water into 50,000-gallon steel tanks which connect with water troughs from which the cattle can drink during most of the year. However, sometimes when there is no rain in a district, there may be no grass for feed even though there is water in the tank and cattle die before they can get from feed to water. More water needs to be developed, both on the surface and in other deep wells. The typical rainstorm of the region is a short, very hard rain, and in order to control this water, check dams, diversion dams, and in some places contour brush dams, have been built. With these improvements we expect to be able to increase the tillable areas and to reseed some of the now overgrazed and barren flood plains.

A few graded truck trails have been built to connect principal villages so that men can be reached quickly in cases where help is needed to fight grass and brush fires. Such truck trails also serve as arteries for the slowly increasing flow of new social, educational and economic life into the communities. Some new and better homes are being built, some of native stone and concrete; more of good adobe. Health conditions are slowly improving because of new knowledge, better food and easier access to medical facilities.

What has been accomplished is but a small beginning. Much land is still overgrazed and the vegetative cover must somehow be restored. The water supply is still sadly meager, and for farm and garden purposes can perhaps never be made to serve for more than subsistence purposes for this tribe of over six thousand people. The areas that can be farmed are small. Many experiments in conservation must be attempted in order to discover how best to use and improve the present land resources. Real uses must be found for desert plants. There must be experiments in human engineering; to aim at developing healthy, decent community life in this desert country.

Much of this new life has been made possible because of the work opportunity offered by CCC-ID, which has made possible the dams, the truck trails, the bolsa, and the wells. Through working on the various projects, many young Papago men have become effective truck drivers and mechanics; they operate bulldozers and grading machines; they build dams with heavy caterpillar-driven machinery; they build masonry and concrete structures of many sorts; they also work as foremen and clerks. In most of these cases the competent training came directly from work they did and the instruction they received on the job.

New dams to hold irrigation water have made it possible for the Extension Division to give effective instruction in subsistence farming and gardening. Properly located stock water tanks have helped to produce better cattle and to make instruction in stock management more effective. The cash for enrollee wages has meant money for personal and home betterment, resulting in more and better food, new conveniences and better health. The quality of the arts and crafts products made by the women has improved. The cattle and farm products are very much better and greatly increased. The CCC-ID has been, and still is an opportunity for the betterment of the Papago Indians. There is still much to do.

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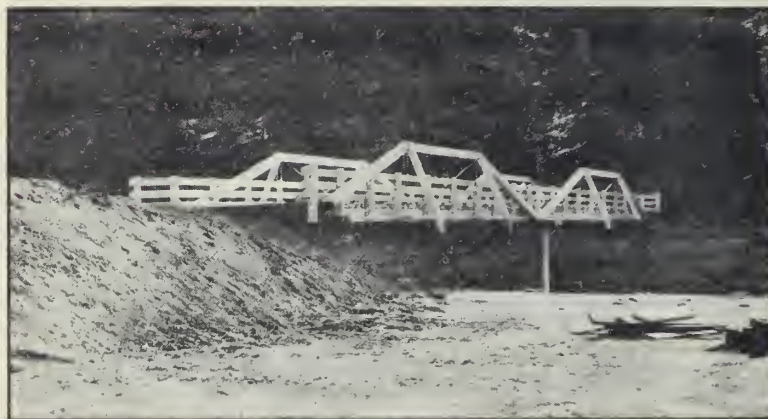
THE MONTH OF MARCH MARKED THE 115th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIAN OFFICE

While March 11, 1939 marked the 115th anniversary of the Indian Office, the problem of Indian affairs goes back much further. It goes back, in fact, to the very beginning of white colonization. Legislative cognizance of the problem was taken when the United States, as a newly independent nation was beginning to set up its rudimentary administrative machinery under the presidency of George Washington.

When the War Department was created by Congress under the Act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs." A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824 with Thomas L. McKenny as its chief. By act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When the Department of the Interior was created by Act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred to it. The first Commissioner was Elbert Herring of New York.

TEN DEGREES BELOW ON NAVAJO RIVER

By The Jicarilla Apache Enrollees



Apache-Built Bridge

Two old bridges on the Navajo River caved in last spring. They had stood up for a number of years; in fact, much longer than the timber contractors expected them to, when they built them years ago. The CCC-ID was called upon to rebuild these bridges.

Plans were made for two, two-span truss bridges, each 115 feet long, and supported by three concrete piers. The CCC-ID employees

immediately set about to dig for foundations. However, in a week or two, the high water drove the enrollees out and the work had to be postponed until most of the snow had melted and run off. When the water receded work was again taken up and the first structure was successfully completed this fall. All the timber used in the making of this bridge was cut by the CCC-ID.

The piers of the second bridge got under way late in the fall; but before we could run concrete, below-zero weather was upon us. The pits were excavated, forms set in, and power pumps were put into operation for removing the water from inside the forms. On the morning that we were planning to run the first pier it was found that a tremendous flow of ice had piled up against the cofferdams and raised the water level in the river several feet. The water poured into the pit so fast that the pumps could not handle it.

It now became evident that we had to use an entirely different method for placing the concrete under six feet of water, or take a chance on losing all the work done thus far. A meeting was held and it was agreed upon to make a conduit, through which the concrete could be placed under water. A 12" x 12" wooden pipe was made. The end of the pipe was placed within six inches of the bottom and concrete was forced under the water in six one-inch layers until the top of the water was reached, then concrete could be placed in the ordinary way.

When each pier was completed, the problem of keeping Jack Frost at a respectable distance for several days was our next problem. The minute the piers were completed, a frame structure was thrown around and over the piers. This structure was covered completely with tenting so as to form a heat retaining compartment. Next, oil barrels were made into oil stoves in which fires were constantly kept burning for three days and four nights. Three shifts of

firemen were kept on the job during this time and all piers were successfully completed. Hot water was used for concrete mix and some of the aggregate was heated. The Apache boys were intensely interested in this work and they learned much about concrete work during the process.

When the temperature went so low that it was impossible to work, the Apaches built big bonfires and lectures were given and classes were held.

* * * * *

IN 1875 IT SEEMS LADIES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE WERE VALUED FOR THEIR PLAINNESS

The following circular, addressed to "the female employees of Osage Agency" at Pawhuska, Oklahoma and dated 1875, was recently discovered and transmitted to the Indian Office by Miss Lillian Mathews, at present a member of the Osage Indian Agency staff and a sister of John Joseph Mathews, a tribal councilman. The order, as signed by Isaac Kiebson, U. S. Indian Agent, seems to require very little explanation. The text follows:

"While here you cannot avoid being regarded by the Osage women and girls as examples for them in conduct, conversation and dress.

"In view of that fact how modest and unaffected your conduct should be - conversation, pure and truthful - dress, comfortable and tidy and clean - your hair neatly done up - avoiding excessive and uncouth decorations of person, which their uncultivated tastes leads them to admire. Useless jewelry - chignons - superfluous hat, overskirt and dress trimmings - gaudy colored garments - corsets - powder and paint for faces should be dispensed with and hereafter avoided while in this Service.

"If the health or liberty of anyone is damaged by the observance of the foregoing, they are advised to seek employment elsewhere."

* * * * *

"THE NEW DAY FOR THE INDIANS"

So many hundreds of requests have poured in for copies of the recently published pamphlet about Indians that its authors and sponsors have been compelled to make plans for printing an additional supply. Individuals and groups, civic organizations, schools and many others have flooded the authors with requests. Many Indian Service units have placed orders for large numbers of these booklets, but the largest and perhaps the most surprising order has come from outside the Service. It is from the public schools of Denver, Colorado, who in one request, have asked for 960 copies for use in the classrooms.

RED SHIRT TABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Philip S. Byrnes, CCC-ID Engineering Staff

Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota



A Portion Of Red Shirt Table Development
As Viewed From The South

Red Shirt Table is in a beautiful, scenic part of the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. From the top of the plateau known as the Red Shirt Table, a scene of awe-inspiring beauty meets the eye. There, stretching away in the distance, can be seen a beautiful formation in the midst of the Badlands area. It is impossible to describe the beauty wrought here by nature. The view from the Red Shirt Table Plateau is one of the most beautiful seen from any of

our main highways. From this point, the foothills of the Black Hills with its pines and blue haze can also be seen, and looking toward the horizon on the north, one can see Mount Rushmore. Traveling down twelve miles farther, we find the Red Shirt Table Development on the south side in a big bend of the Cheyenne River.

In the early gold rush days of the Black Hills, so the story goes, a wagon caravan coming West lost the main traveled route through Nebraska, turned North and came through this territory. The hills were so steep and rough in places that at times it became necessary to take the wagons apart and haul them piece by piece with ropes and reassemble them again so that they might go on. Not all of these people reached their destination; some were left behind as evidenced by markings of graves on rocks in the canyons.

After the Pine Ridge Reservation was set aside for the Sioux Indians, a Sioux by the name of Red Shirt moved to that area where he lived alone for some time. Gradually other friends and relatives came there to establish homes until the group numbered about twelve families. The primary attraction of the area to the early settlers was the good grazing and water for their livestock, together with an abundance of good game hunting - deer, rabbits, grouse, and so forth.

The social activities of this little group consisted of games, singing and dancing. It is said that the health conditions of these people were good. This fact remains true to a large degree today. One member remarked

that he felt this was due to their isolation in a high altitude with an abundance of fresh air.

The original group was increased to twenty-eight families. Through their ambition they have tried to maintain self-sufficiency with their meager subsistence, income and belongings. They have hoped that through some source they would become self-sustaining, with better homes, educational facilities for their children, some livestock and better farm facilities so that they might enjoy the comforts of a home. Today they are beginning to realize a long-awaited hope for a brighter and happier future.

Until 1935 their livelihood was derived mainly through the leasing of their lands to white individual ranchers. The severe drought at this time made it necessary for the stockmen to remove their cattle from this area. This left the people without any source of income from their land.

In 1936 the people decided to organize as a community to establish some source of livelihood. They organized a stock association known as the Red Shirt Table Development Association. One of the chief objectives of this association was to regain the use of their land. There are now nineteen members in the association. They began with forty-one head of group-owned cattle, along with the few head of horses and cattle which were privately-owned.

In 1937, they started a turkey enterprise, purchasing 600 turkey poults through a government loan. With this enterprise hardships were encountered. About two days after the turkeys were brought home a hurricane swept the locality and killed over 200, but their enthusiasm was not dampened.

Determined to continue with this enterprise, regardless of their loss, they purchased 1,000 more poults in 1938. From this, 850 turkeys were raised for market, bringing a profit of \$500.00 to cover their previous losses.

There are approximately four townships in this district, which are excellent for stock use in winter and summer grazing. The southern portion of the district can be used for summer range. As winter approaches the stock can be taken to the north end where there are hills and shelter for late fall, and trees for winter protection along the river. Also along the river and to the north and east there are hay flats where an abundance of hay can be put up for winter feed.



A Badland Scene En Route To
Red Shirt Table Development



Turkey Project

windows. There is also a new canning kitchen, dairy barn, new modern poultry house, and a water system for the use of all the families. These have been constructed with money obtained from the rehabilitation loan fund. Immediately west of the home sites, several lots have been reserved for the construction of churches and other community centers.

The school building is a modern structure with a full basement. It will be equipped with modern facilities for academic and classroom work, home economics and extra-curricular activities. There is also an auditorium which will be used by the community as a civic center, and for all general meetings, as well as social activities.

The structure and development of this school will insure the future education of the children so that they may become self-supporting and respectable citizens. At present there are fifty children attending the school on the flat. They are looking forward to the time when they can move into the new building which will provide more space for their school projects. These projects include home economics and sewing clubs for the girls; turkey, calf and goat clubs for the boys.

Within the approximate two square miles of river bottom reserved for homes there will be about 135 acres of land favorable for irrigation. The soil scientists have made tests of the geological formation and soil types of this irrigation site, and have found the soil favorable for producing crops adapted to truck farming. The water for irrigation will be pumped from the Cheyenne River and alfalfa will be planted on part of the irrigation plot which will be used for winter feed for stock. Garden

In the plan of rehabilitation, the river bottom area has been reserved for homes and gardens. In the surveying and laying out of the site for the new buildings, the thought in mind was to plan for a town-site, and not for just a huddle of houses. There are nine new homes neatly planned from the standpoint of maximum room space and low cost construction. They have three conveniently planned rooms with attractive wide



One Of The Houses At Red Shirt Table

plots will be laid and root cellars will be provided for storing. This far-seeing program and development will insure a secure future for these people from a social and economic standpoint. The future development of the Red Shirt Table Community rests with the people, to work together and to cooperate with their sponsors.

* * * * *

INDIAN BASKET BALL TEAM WINS I.D.R.A. CHAMPIONSHIP



The Indian Office basket ball team, composed of all-Indian members, captured the Interior Department Recreational Association championship on March 13 and 14, by defeating the P.W.A. quintet in successive games by the scores of 33 - 22 and 47 - 31. The team was composed of the following members, shown above:

Back row, left to right: Hardin (Winnebago); Ironteeth (Sioux); Greene (Seneca); Cornelius (Oneida); Bennett (Oneida).

Front row: Walker (Modoc); Ray (Chickasaw); John Croke, coach; Massey (Choctaw); Attahvich (Comanche).

INDIAN YOUTHS PAINT MURALS FOR SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

Three young Indians - one a student tailor, another a carpenter's helper, and a third, a shoemaker's apprentice, painted the murals for the gallery of the Cornplanters of the Southwest, one of the eight halls depicting Indian cultural groups in the presentation of the United States Office of Indian Affairs at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco in California.

The oldest of the three - Joseph Duran, a Tewa Indian from Tesuque Pueblo in New Mexico, and 24 years of age - some day hopes to earn his living by making clothes. Joseph painted in strikingly vivid colors seven murals, four of which were based on scenes from the annual Pueblo corn dance of the summer season and three selected from the winter dance ceremony.

Ignacio Moquina, 18 years of age, graduated from the Indian Vocational School in Santa Fe, New Mexico a year ago after having completed courses in shoemaking. His murals show three postures of his tribesmen in the crow dance, an autumnal ceremony performed to frighten crows from the extensive Pueblo cornfields.

A Hopi Indian, Charles Loloma, 18 years of age, executed three wall paintings - an eagle, a buffalo and a corn Kachina, or messenger of the gods - descending on Hopiland early in the year. Charles is a Junior in the Indian high school at Phoenix, Arizona, where he is studying to become a carpenter.

* * * * *



Mural Of Buffalo Hunt By Calvin Larvie

(Note: This mural is situated in The Hall of the Hunters at the San Francisco International Exposition and fills the main wall opposite the entrance to this Hall. Mr. Larvie is a Sioux Indian.)

SECRETARY ICKES VIEWS INDIAN EXHIBIT AT GOLDEN GATE

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO

"Encourage a man to use his own talents, show him the ways he can do so, let him then attack his problem in his own fashion, and you will have made a contribution to good citizenship. That, in substance, is the course the Federal Government is pursuing with respect to its Indian population," said Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior after he had seen a preview of the exhibit of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

"Until very recent years we have been leading the Indian by the hand, whether along economic, social or political paths, postponing the day when he might learn to stand on his own feet and, at the same time, encouraging him to accept the false assumption that the Government would forever keep him in leading strings. We had already reached the point where protective paternalism was bringing diminishing returns when the direction was changed abruptly by John Collier, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Some of the results of this change of direction are suggested in our presentation here at the Exposition, notably in the field of Indian arts and crafts.

"We were convinced, when considering the advisability of participating in this Exposition, that the people of the United States had little, if any knowledge of the beauty and utility of the things Indians made, to say nothing of having any idea of his cultural heritage. Consider the Navajo rug. Where else in the world can one purchase such a product? It is colorful, it wears - almost literally - like iron; into its texture is woven a whole tradition of fine workmanship and today it is protected by a trademark carrying the guarantee of the United States Government. Similarly, hand-wrought silver, pottery, basketware, and other Indian-fabricated goods offer discriminating buyers a selection of superbly fashioned, unique and truly American articles.

"Two years ago Congress authorized the establishment of an Indian Arts and Crafts Board whose purpose it would be to encourage the production of, and to seek a wider market for genuine Indian goods. Our presentation at the Exposition, under the direction of Rene d'Harnoncourt, General Manager of the Arts and Crafts Board, will demonstrate the contribution being made by that Board to the economic independence of thousands of Indians. From all parts of the United States, including Alaska, there have been assembled at the Exposition representative products of Indian art and craft - original, genuine, useful - many of them strikingly beautiful in texture and design. Unless we are completely mistaken, thousands of visitors will carry away a new conception of the dignity and the utility of Indian-made products, and this will bring closer the economic stability of our Indian population.

"While we believe that our exhibits will unquestionably extend the market for Indian-made goods, and thereby broaden the base of Indian income, we

have not stopped at arts and crafts in seeking, as speedily as possible, an end to the need for Government aid or supervision. It would have been physically impossible to demonstrate at the Exposition the magnificent work that is being done in the field of Indian education and health, in soil conservation and land utilization, in self-government, in credit and cooperative enterprises, and in improvement in personnel. Recognizing the limitations of our exhibit possibilities, we are emphasizing what has been done, and, more important, what can be done in the arts and crafts field toward restoring the Indian to that freedom and security which are no less significant elements of his heritage than the skill of his craftsmanship."

* * * * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT MUSEUM ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS

More people than the entire population of a medium-sized city visited the Exposition of Conservation in the Museum of the Department of the Interior during the first year of its operation, Secretary Harold L. Ickes has been advised by Ned J. Burns, Chief of the Museum Division, National Park Service.

Since its doors were first opened on March 9, 1938, more than 120,000 men, women and children from all sections of the United States - and some from foreign lands - have viewed the unusual collection of spectacular dioramas, colorful pictures, out-of-the-ordinary specimens, and priceless historical documents assembled on the first floor of the New Interior Building in Washington, D. C.

Attendance records show that visitors from Liverpool, England; Shanghai, China; New Zealand, and Germany were among those inspecting the exhibits which afford a graphical portrayal of the Department's work in promoting the preservation of natural resources in the United States.

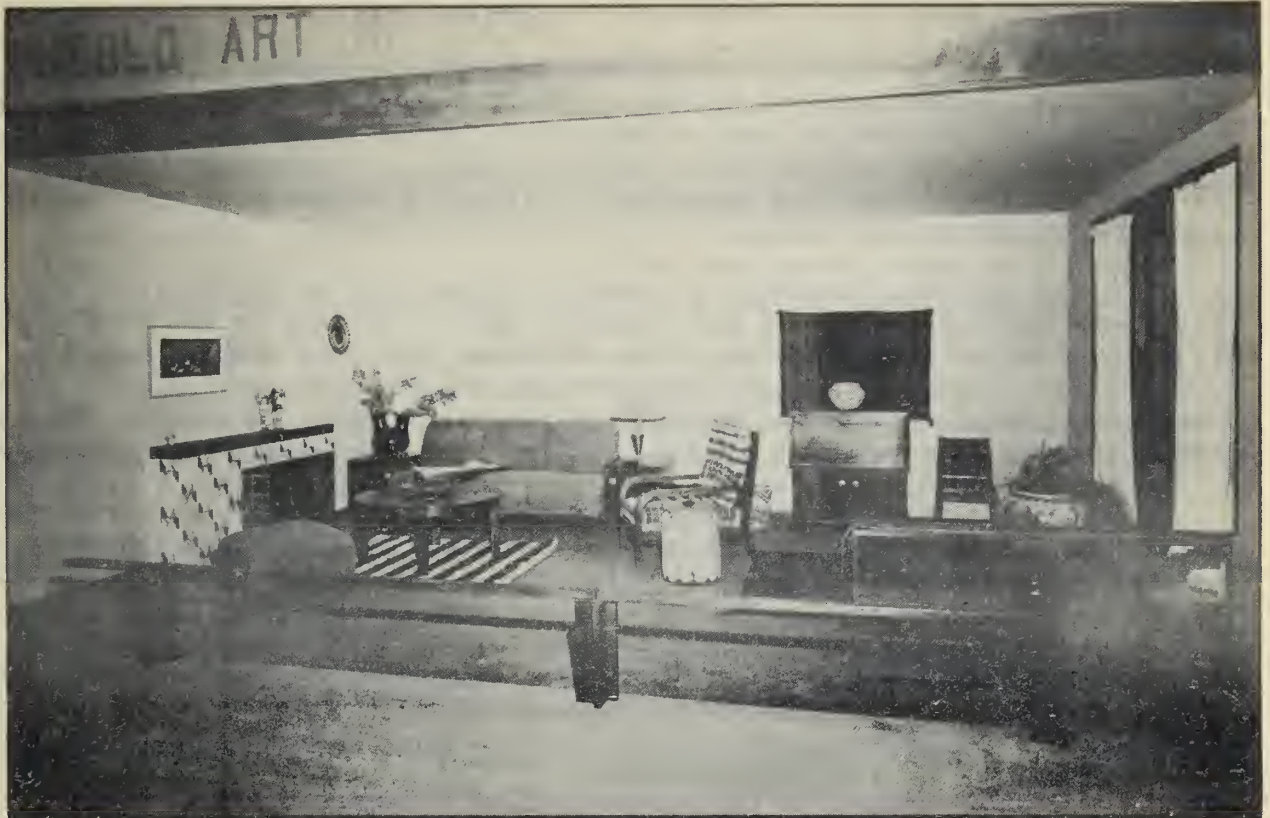
With the addition of a collection of carved ivory handicraft from Alaska and a picturization of the field for development of recreational facilities in state park areas, the exhibition presents a striking illustration of the activities in the various agencies of the Department.

The Museum is open to the public free of charge each week day from 9 to 4:30, and until 1:00 on Saturdays, and special tours for groups of students may be arranged upon application to J. Paul Hudson, Acting Curator of the Museum.

* * * * *



PUEBLO ART IN THE MODERN HOME



One Of The Exhibits At The Gallup Indian Ceremonial, August, 1938.
(Every object in this room was hand-made by Pueblo Indians)

In conformity with the government's program of stimulating interest in authentic Indian-made goods, and in cooperation with the United Pueblos Agency and those traders who are dealing with goods made in the Pueblo Area, a unified exhibit at the Indian Inter-Tribal Ceremonial was held at Gallup, New Mexico, last August. Its theme was the usefulness of Pueblo arts and crafts in the modern home.

The center of this display was a model room, produced under the supervision of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, and erected by the carpentry, silversmithing and weaving departments of the Indian schools and by the craftsmen in the Pueblos.

This type of presentation of Indian goods was designed to create a new market for Indian products. Already many orders have been received from private individuals for products of the same character as those displayed, and certain museums and institutions have made plans for similar presentations.

At the San Francisco International Exposition also, model rooms for each cultural area will be exhibited, demonstrating adaptability and use in modern settings of the accessories of each particular Indian group.

A LAWYER LOOKS AT THE AMERICAN INDIAN, PAST AND PRESENT

Note: The following speech was delivered by Samuel J. Flickinger, Assistant Chief Counsel, Office of Indian Affairs, on February 18, 1939, before the members of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States, held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C., on the occasion of their annual banquet. This was the first time this essentially military group had ever entertained a speaker from the Indian Service.

It has been estimated by some historians that at the time Columbus discovered America there were approximately 350,000 Indians in the area which is now the United States. Others have estimated that this number reached 900,000. At present, there are approximately 373,000 Indians within the United States, including some 30,000 Indians and natives residing in Alaska. The latter figure constitutes about one-half of the total population of that territory.

The State of Oklahoma has far more Indians residing within its boundaries than any other state - approximately 96,000. Arizona ranks second in order with about 46,000 Indians. Third in order is New Mexico with over 35,000.

The State of South Dakota is next in line with over 27,000 Indians and California follows closely with approximately 24,000. The other five states with over 10,000 Indians each, are Montana, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Of the enrolled or registered Indians at some 250 reservations and jurisdictions, over 60 per cent are full-bloods. The mixed-bloods consist of less than 40 per cent of the total.

The Constitution of the United States vests in the Congress of the United States the power, among other things, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes. Among the duties imposed upon the War Department when it was created on August 7, 1789, was that of handling Indian affairs. Congress on July 9, 1832, specifically created in the War Department, the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the holder of which was subject to the Secretary of War and the President of the United States in the direction and management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

At that time, due to the treatment meted out to the Indians by some of the white pioneers, the Indian in general had come to mistrust most of the whites in all of their actions and felt that the only way they could protect themselves and their hunting grounds from the invading whites was by force. This condition led to the belief that most of the Indians were savage and war-like, and accordingly, it was necessary to use force at all times to protect the white pioneers from the Indians residing within the territory the pioneers were invading. It was natural, therefore, for Congress to continue the control of Indian matters under the military department of the Government.

Congress by an Act of March 3, 1849, created the Department of the Interior, to which the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred. By this Act

the control of Indian matters passed from the military to the civil branch of the Government. Sections 441 and 463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall be charged with the supervision of public business relating to the Indians and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under his direction and agreeable to such regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe, shall have the management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations.

Since the transfer to the civil authorities of the Federal Government took place, innumerable acts of Congress have been passed until at the present time the Indian Bureau finds itself meshed in a maze of laws, some of which are archaic.

Originally the Indians roamed over the vast territory embraced within this country without restraint except as one tribe may have encroached upon another. Rapidly increased population caused expansion over the entire area of the country and resulted in restricting the areas over which the several tribes of Indians roamed. Treaties were entered into with different Indian tribes by representatives of the United States, many of which were ratified by Congress wherein provisions were made defining specific reservations for the particular tribe or tribes to reside upon. In many instances these treaty reservations were subsequently reduced in size by further treaties or by acts of Congress to meet the demands of the encroaching white race. Often the best part of the Indian reservation was thus taken from the Indians in order to provide farming areas for the whites.

The right of occupancy of areas by Indian tribes was recognized in a degree by the United States. The treaties in diminishing the areas over which the Indians formerly roamed, and confining them to specific diminished reservations, naturally created new problems. The reduced or diminished area of a reservation to which a particular tribe or tribes of Indians were confined under a treaty or act of Congress was known as the diminished reservation, while the area formerly occupied by such tribe or tribes which was relinquished to the United States by the Indians become known as the ceded reservation. Congress on March 3, 1871 decreed that thereafter no more treaties would be entered into with any Indian tribe.

The Indian reservations were held in common by all the members of the particular tribe or tribes residing thereon. In some instances, treaties provided for the allotment of the lands embraced within the reservation to the individual members. Some of the treaties specifically provided that certain chief or chiefs should have set aside for his or their use a particular number of acres of land.

On February 8, 1887 Congress enacted what is known as the General Allotment Act. This Act provided for the allotment of the lands of the reservations to the individual members and the issuance of patents to the Indians, which recited that the United States would hold the lands so allotted to the individual Indians in trust for a period of 25 years at which time a fee patent would be issued to the allottees for their allotted lands, free of all encumbrances. This Act was amended on several occasions to take care of needs which become apparent as time went on. The original legislation provided that upon the issuance of the original patent the Indians would become citizens of the United States. Sub-

sequently by amendment the right of citizenship was deferred until after the fee patent had been issued. This change was due largely to a misunderstanding as to the real legal significance. At that time it was the belief that wardship and citizenship were incompatible. This theory, however, was exploded by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Brader v. James*, reported in 286 U. S. 88, wherein the Court held that the granting of citizenship to the Indians was not inconsistent with the right of Congress to continue to exercise its authority restricting the alienation of lands by the Indians under legislation adequate to that end. In the case of *U. S. v. Noble* 237 U. S. 74, the Court said, "Guardianship of the United States continues notwithstanding the citizenship conferred on the individual Indian allottees."

The Indians were not aliens and could not be naturalized under the general naturalization laws dealing with the naturalization of aliens. They could only become citizens of the United States by specific act of Congress. That body by the Act of June 2, 1924 provided "That all non-citizenized Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; provided that the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property." Thus it will be seen that all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States are now citizens of the United States.

While on this subject it may be well to point out that most of the Indians have the right of suffrage in the particular state in which they reside. Some states, however, such as Arizona and California prevent the Indians, who are wards of the United States, from voting by providing that certain persons, naming those under guardianship, are not eligible to vote. In the State of Arizona the statutes specifically name Indians as being excluded. The constitutionality of such legislation has not been determined definitely.

Under the General Allotment Act and amendments thereto, the reservations were divided into individual allotments, the Indian becoming a restricted owner of that part of the reservation allotted to him.

The guardianship of the United States over the Indian has to do largely with the Indian's land or property or matters arising by reason of such property. Title 25, U.S.C. Section 175 requires the United States attorneys within the several states to represent the Indians in all suits and law and equity. This law has been interpreted by the Department of Justice to apply principally to cases involving or growing out of the Indian trust property. In recent years that Department has been more liberal in its interpretation of this law and has handled a greater variety of cases for, and on behalf of the Indians, looking to and protecting their interests even when the action did not affect trust or restricted property.

In the absence of Congressional enactment courts are without jurisdiction to try an alleged offense committed by one Indian against another on his person or property within Indian country or an Indian reservation. The Supreme Court of the United States on December 17, 1883, in the case of *Ex Parte Crow Dog* held that the First District Court of Dakota was without jurisdiction to find or try the indictment against Crow Dog, a Sioux Indian, who had been convicted by that Court for the murder of an Indian of the Brule Sioux Band;

that the conviction and sentence were void and the imprisonment illegal, because as stated by the Court:

"To give to the clauses in the treaty of 1868 and the agreement of 1877 effect, so as to uphold the jurisdiction exercised in this case, would be to reverse in this instance the general policy of the Government towards the Indians, as declared in many statutes and treaties, and recognized in many decisions of this court, from the beginning to the present time. To justify such a departure, in such a case, requires a clear expression of the intention of Congress, and that we have not been able to find." (Ex Parte Crow Dog, 109 U. S. 556-572.)

The decision in the Crow Dog case resulted in Congress enacting on March 3, 1885 what is commonly referred to as the Seven Major Indian Crimes Act. This legislation covered the crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary and larceny. There was added to this list by the Act of March 3, 1909, "assault with dangerous weapon" and by the Act of June 28, 1932, incest and robbery were added. Any of these crimes, therefore, committed by an Indian against another Indian or his property on an Indian Reservation is subject to suit in the Federal courts.

In 1887 the total area of Indian land within their reservations was approximately 137,000,000 acres. The General Allotment Act of 1887 was passed in furtherance of the policy to break up Indian community land holdings by allotting them and creating individual property ownership, with the view of thus absorbing the Indians into the general population. In most instances while the carrying out of the policy changed the mode and method of living of the Indians by making them individual land owners and attempting to make them agriculturalists, limited funds of the individual Indians and with very little and woefully inadequate appropriations to aid them in accomplishing this change resulted largely in failure of the purpose. No provision was made to provide credit to those Indians who desired to progress and owing to the inability to pledge their property as credit, outside credit was usually not available to them. School, health, medical and dental aid, and other necessary assistance was limited by insufficient appropriations by Congress with the result that the Indians in the main were unable to cope successfully with the changed conditions in which they found themselves.

The death rate of the Indian was high. Many of the allotments made to individual Indians were never utilized by the individuals themselves. Upon the death of the allottee, in many instances, years lapsed before definite determination of the ownership to the deceased allottee's land was made. The State courts in some instances assumed to take jurisdiction in determining heirs of deceased Indians. By the Act of June 25, 1910, Congress vested in the Secretary of the Interior the exclusive power to ascertain and determine the legal heirs of deceased Indians to their trust or restricted property. The 1910 Act was amended in 1913 by vesting in the Secretary the power to approve Indian wills.

Many allotments after the death of the allottee and the death of successive heirs passed into ownership of many individual Indian heirs. For ex-

ample, a 40-acre tract of land may have as many as 200 heirs making it virtually impracticable to utilize the land. Each heir's share being exceedingly small, many of the heirs will not bother with it, so often beneficial use of the land is not made. This situation complicates exceedingly the administration of the land.

This complicated situation in the past, plus the desire of non-Indians to acquire good farm land belonging to the Indians, resulted in the sale of many of these allotments to non-Indians. This desire of the white man also resulted in many instances, in the further extinguishment of the Indian title to his land. After the allotments had been made, acts of Congress provided for the disposal of the so-called surplus or unallotted Indian lands. The unallotted lands were appraised and thrown open to entry to non-Indians at the appraised price, the Indians receiving the value placed on the lands less cost of administration. Through these several mediums, much of the large areas, approximating 137,000,000 acres of land, passed rapidly out of Indian ownership.

From 1887, the year in which the General Allotment Act was passed, up to 1932, the average yearly diminution of Indian title in lands was 2,000,000 acres. In 1933 there remained 29,481,685 acres in tribal Indian ownership and about 19,000,000 acres of Indian lands allotted to the individual Indians were still in a trust status held by the United States for the individual Indian allottees or their heirs, or a total approximating 49,000,000 acres. At this rate of disposition of Indian lands only a few years separated the time when all Indians would be landless, and to think, at one time this entire country was theirs. (Because of the length of this article, it was found necessary to divide the text into two installments. The second installment will appear in an early issue.)

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WASHINGTON OFFICE VISITORS

Recent visitors to the Washington Office have included the following: Charles L. Berry, Superintendent, New York Agency, New York; Alida Bowler, Superintendent, Carson Agency, Nevada; Fred W. Boyd, Superintendent, Fort Belknap Agency, Montana; Charles L. Ellis, Superintendent, Osage Agency, Oklahoma; E. Reese-man Fryer, Superintendent, Navajo Agency, Arizona; Charles L. Graves, Superintendent, Blackfeet Agency, Montana; Theodore B. Hall, Superintendent, Sells Agency, Arizona.

Other visitors have been J. L. Finley, Probate Attorney, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and Captain George M. Nyce, Regional Forester, Great Plains Area.

The visiting delegations and visitors were: Cheyenne River Agency (South Dakota): Thomas Eagle Staff, Luke Gilbert, John Little Cloud and Daniel Powell. Osage Agency (Oklahoma): John Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Bascus, Louis Denoya, Harry Kohpay, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lookout, John Joseph Mathews, Edgar McCarthy, Lee Pappan, Frank Quinton, Mr. and Mrs. William Pryor, Ed Simpson, David Ware, and John Wagoshie. Sells Agency (Arizona): Pete Blaine, Martin Maristo, and Henry Throssell.

BOYS AT THE BIG COVE DAY SCHOOL, EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY, NORTH CAROLINA.
DISPLAY RESULTS OF SOME OF THEIR SCHOOL PROJECTS



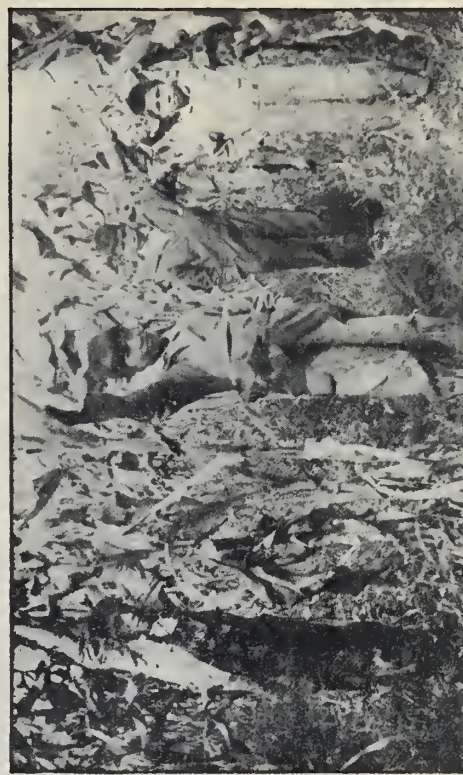
Hubert Swayney with
 super-laying buff or-
 phington chickens
 hatched at the school
 with hens raised at
 home.



Part Of The Big Cove School Boys Gathering
 Pumpkins And Squashes In The Six-Acre Field



Five Boys In The Small Field Of Golden Bantam Corn



Some Of The Corn Club Boys Reaching The
 Ears In The Cornfield.

NAVAJO WEAVER



CONSERVATION AT NAVAJO MEANS MORE THAN SAVING THE SOIL

On Many Fronts The Battle Against The Ravages Of Man's Mistakes Is Being Ceaselessly Waged. Science Is Now Seeking To Produce A New Type Of Sheep To Fit The Arid Wastes Of Navajoland.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)

Navajo rugs, produced under laboratory experimental methods, using wool of several varieties and processed in different ways, were recently brought to Washington, D. C. from the Southwestern Range and Sheepbreeding Laboratory on the Navajo Indian Reservation. These small rugs, each representing a particular combination of factors, were sewn together and placed in the cafeteria of the Department of the Interior for experimental purposes as explained below. The accompanying photograph shows one of these samples being inspected by Indian Commissioner John Collier and two young Indians, Russell E. Prophet and Bernice Bonga, employed in the Washington Office. On the extreme left is Mr. A. C. Cooley, Indian Service Director of Extension, whose division is participating in the experimental work.

Navajo rugs of the future will owe a debt to the hurrying feet of the thousands of Interior Department employees who eat their lunches in the cafeteria of the new Interior Building in Washington, D. C.

On February 18, under the supervision of Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Navajo rugs were placed on the floors of the Interior Department cafeteria. Dr. J. I. Hardie in charge of the wool laboratory at the Beltsville, Maryland, Experimental Station and Mr. A. C. Cooley, Director of Extension and Industry were the speakers for the occasion.

It is a far cry from the wind-swept semi-arid lands of the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico to the Interior Office Building, but not too far to prevent the Washington employees, during their lunch periods, from performing a vital service to the Navajo Indians. Sections of Navajo rugs, produced under varying conditions and containing wool of varying degrees of quality taken from animals of several types, have been placed on the floor of the cafeteria where the traffic is heaviest. In this way, the experts who are working to improve the quality of Navajo wool and Navajo rugs, believe they can obtain the equivalent of years of hard wear in a much shorter space of time.

All this is only one small part of a scientific enterprise designed to establish a "Navajo sheep" whose output of wool and mutton will be so improved in quantity and quality that its resultant effect on Navajo economy will do much to offset the increasing depletion of the Navajo lands. And thereby hangs a tale.

Experiments which may have a far-reaching effect on the entire wool industry of the West are being carried on at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Here sheep breeders and wool specialists are drawing on the latest devices in breeding and wool investigation to develop a wool suitable to the peculiar requirements of the Navajos. The work in the laboratory is under the direction of John M. Cooper.

Sheep and wool men generally are watching the Navajo experiments because of the keen competition between various fibers to meet the newer demands in the textile industry and because scientists are applying breeding principles and newer methods for studying wool quality to produce a made-to-order type of wool for a specific use.

For several centuries the Navajo Indians raised sheep descended from strains brought into this country by the Spaniards. Those old Navajo sheep have both their strong and weak points. They are so hardy that they run on the open ranges winter and summer and live entirely off of native vegetation. Their wool is a combination of an outer coat of coarse fibers 10 or 11 inches long, with a finer undercoat similar to wild fur-bearing animals. Much of the wool of that type has a low shrinkage and is easy to card, spin and weave by hand - and makes a high-grade rug for which the Navajos are world-famous. Those old Navajo sheep, however, produce a small crop of wool. Under the best conditions, they produce only about four pounds per head as against an average of eight pounds per head for all sheep in the United States. Their wool usually commands a low price on the Eastern market. They are also poor meat animals.

At various times during the past 70 years on the Navajo Reservation, rams of improved breeds such as the Rambouillet have been crossed with the old Navajo sheep. The crosses have produced better mutton and higher grades of commercial wool, but the wool for the most part makes a rougher, knottier and generally poorer rug than the original Navajo wool.

The Navajos use only about one-fifth of their wool for weaving rugs and sell the largest part of their crop as commercial wool. The part that the Indian women card, spin and weave into rugs helps provide a small, but fairly steady income throughout the year, after the money from the market wool is gone. The Navajo rug income is estimated at \$360,000 per year.

The Indian Office has called on the sheep and wool specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to help develop strains possessing more suitable wool, a better mutton carcass and still retaining the hardy characteristics of the old Navajo sheep.

Three years ago a flock of 800 Navajo ewes was obtained at the laboratory. From this foundation stock, by the use of proper breeding methods, it is hoped to develop strains superior for these purposes to those now existing. In this program there will be introduced, through hybridization, some of the best characteristics of improved breeds such as the Rambouillet, Romney, Corriedale and Columbia, while retaining in the improved strains the hardiness and other desirable features of the Navajo stock.

As the breeders produce new strains of sheep, the wool experts are bringing into play the new equipment and methods they have developed to determine quickly the fineness and uniformity of a large number of samples of wool. The wool in the old Navajo rugs and blankets is being studied to learn more about the qualities of wools suitable for hand weaving. The wool from each sheep is analyzed to give the breeders more definite information about the quality of the various wools as a guide in breeding for most desirable wool and also a wool which will command a higher price in the wool trade.

Navajo sheep are "improved" or "semi-improved" because the old original type is more or less diluted with importations. The original type which was the result of generation after generation of the survival of a sheep that could make its living on the semi-arid ranges of the reservation was a coarse-wooled, light-shearing type with a "streamlined" build carrying little mutton. Old Navajo sheep possess extreme hardihood, are good mothers and their wool is suited to the hand-carding, spinning and weaving process of home rug and blanket manufacture.

Because of the relatively low return in wool and mutton, efforts were started many years ago to improve the production of Navajo sheep by introducing rams from improved, higher-producing types, but the attempt failed because facilities were not then available for a thorough analysis of the situation and no accurate knowledge was obtained regarding the type of sheep needed.

Now at the Navajo sheep laboratory men peer through microscopes while various types of sheep gambol over the 18,000 acres set aside for experimental range. A Navajo woman sits at her loom in the laboratory, weaving into artistic patterns new fibers that some day may revolutionize the great Navajo rug industry and treble the tribal income from wool and mutton. And in Washington, the cafeteria of the Interior Department is playing its own special part in the drama.

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OLDEST AMERICAN-MADE BLANKET ON DISPLAY AT
STATE MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Probably the oldest American-made blanket in the world today, still in one piece, stands in a glass frame in the State Museum at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Made 700 or 800 years ago by prehistoric Pueblo dwellers of Sycamore Canyon in the northern part of Arizona, the blanket is not a thing of rare beauty, but is considered excellent evidence of an advanced stage of craftsmanship among the prehistoric Indians.

The blanket is approximately five feet square. It is finely woven of course cotton thread and was apparently sized with corn starch or diluted pinon glue before a simple swastika design was painted on it with thin black paint. The design is clear and well-defined.

It was found by C. R. King of Clarkdale, Arizona, wrapped around a skeleton in a cave house of the upper Verde Valley. Along with the burial offerings - bows and arrows, baskets, bowls and a medicine box - it was brought to the State Museum where it serves as an object of study for the arts and industries class in the Department of Anthropology and for exhibition.

Dr. E. W. Haury, head of that department, reports that only one other such blanket is known to be in existence, still wrapped around a mummy in the American Museum. Reprinted from The Southwest Tourist News.



THE BATTLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS GOES FORWARD

Health Workers Among Indians Meet At
Shawnee, Oklahoma, To Exchange New
Views And Information On The Progress
Of The Long Campaign.

By Dr. J. G. Townsend, Director of Health



The third meeting of in-service tuberculosis institute for nurses and physicians was held at Shawnee, Oklahoma, on February 6, 7 and 8, 1939. Seventy-three persons attended, including Dr. H. W. Hetherington and Miss Fannie Eshleman of the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia, who conducted the institute.

The purpose of this institute was to familiarize the doctors and nurses with the household and community phases of the

tuberculosis problem and with the methods advocated to control the disease.

The first day was devoted to lectures and discussions on the general aspects of the tuberculosis program, presented by Dr. Hetherington, followed by a discussion on nursing and health supervision of patients and contacts which was presented by Miss Eshleman. Talks on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, as well as a discussion on health supervision of members of the household of tuberculous patients were given.

Discussions on the part which tuberculosis plays in a generalized public health program, hospital technique, followed by a round table discussion in the afternoon, was the program for the second day.

The last day was devoted to a talk by Mr. Landman, Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes Agency, on the economic factors in the care of tuberculous patients and a question box was conducted by Dr. Townsend.

These institutes are productive of much good in unifying our methods of approach and strengthening our lines of attack on this most important health problem which confronts the Indian.

BARTER - TWENTIETH CENTURY VERSION - AT JEMEZ PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO

By Ten Broeck Williamson, Soil Conservation Service

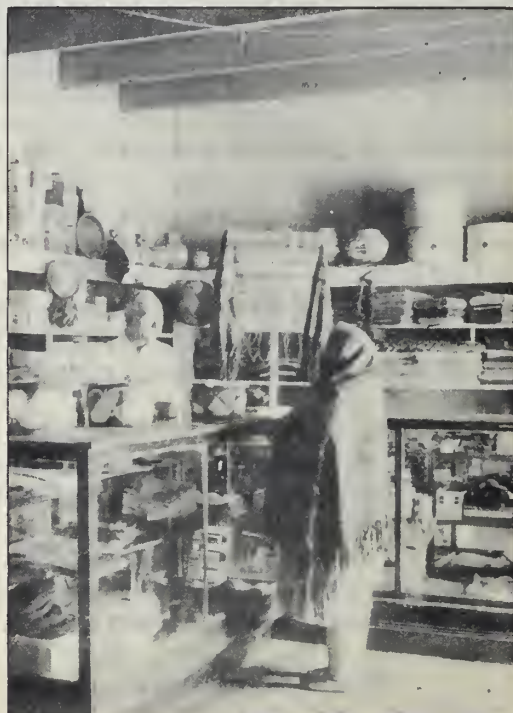


Probably nowhere in the United States is barter, once so common in this country, more practiced than among the Indians and Spanish-American villagers of New Mexico.

It is not uncommon for a family to secure all of its necessities and most of its luxuries without a cent of money actually changing hands. Among these people a quarter of beef, a string of chili, a sack of corn, or even a day's labor, has a definite and recognized exchange value.

By far, the major volume of business transacted by trading posts catering to New Mexico Indians is on the barter basis. Typical is a recent exchange made by Porcingula Gachupin, a Jemez Pueblo woman, at a trading post in Jemez Pueblo.

To the post, on her head, Mrs. Gachupin carried a half sack of wheat. Finding that the wheat weighed thirty pounds, the clerk offered Mrs. Gachupin sixty cents in trade.





After looking longingly at bolts of dress goods and a brightly-colored shawl, Mrs. Gachupin decided to accept in exchange for the wheat, two pounds of coffee at twenty-five cents per pound, and one package of macaroni at ten cents.

(Note: The photographs used in this article have been taken by the author, Mr. Ten Broeck Williamson, and used through the courtesy of the Soil Conservation Service.)

INDIANS PAY INCOME TAXES TOO

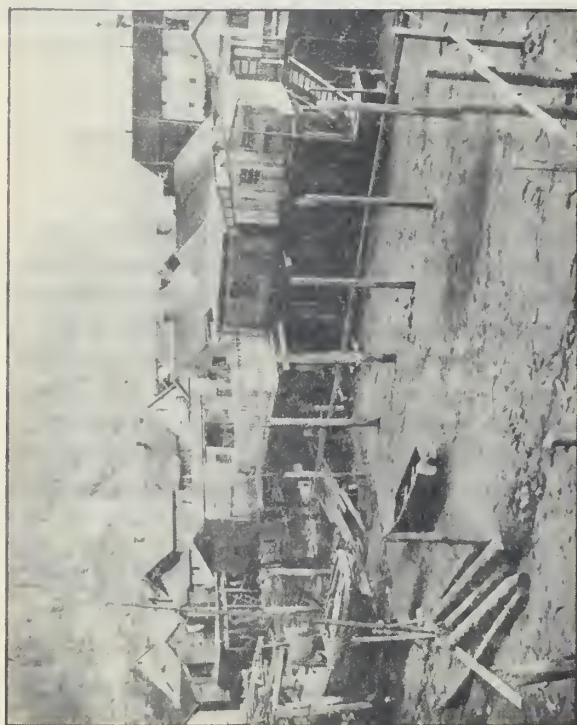
Now that Income Tax day has come and gone, some comfort might be found by harassed taxpayers in the fact that the first Americans are required, just like other citizens, to pay for the upkeep of their government. The following circular, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to all superintendents last year, cites the law on the subject:

"Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the liability of restricted Indians to Federal income tax.

"The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (295 U. S. 418), held that the income of Indians is subject to the Federal income tax unless specifically exempted by treaty or act of Congress.

"Unless, therefore, there is specific exemption either by treaty or by act of Congress, the Indians should file returns as well as other citizens when their income is sufficient to bring them under the terms of the Federal Income Tax Law."

All of which may be a shock to those many misinformed persons who assume "the government supports the Indians."



Indian Village Near Douglas Bridge In Juneau.



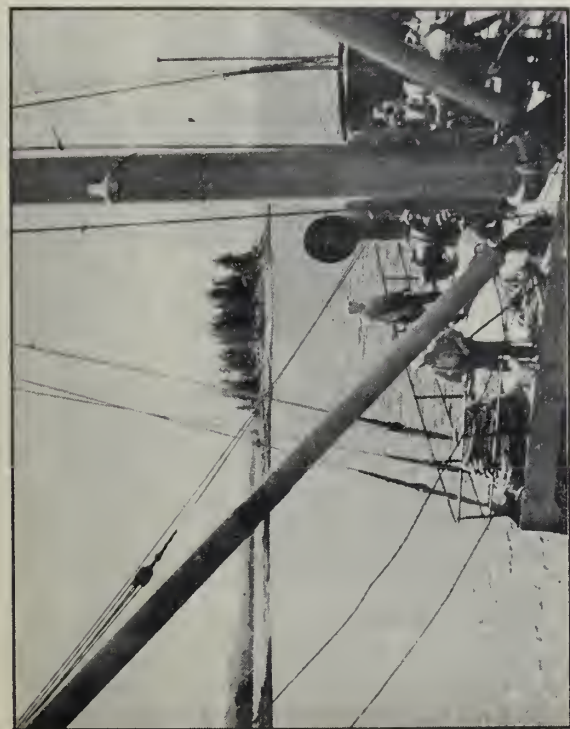
Eagle River, Juneau



Annette Islands Cannery Fish Net Floats.



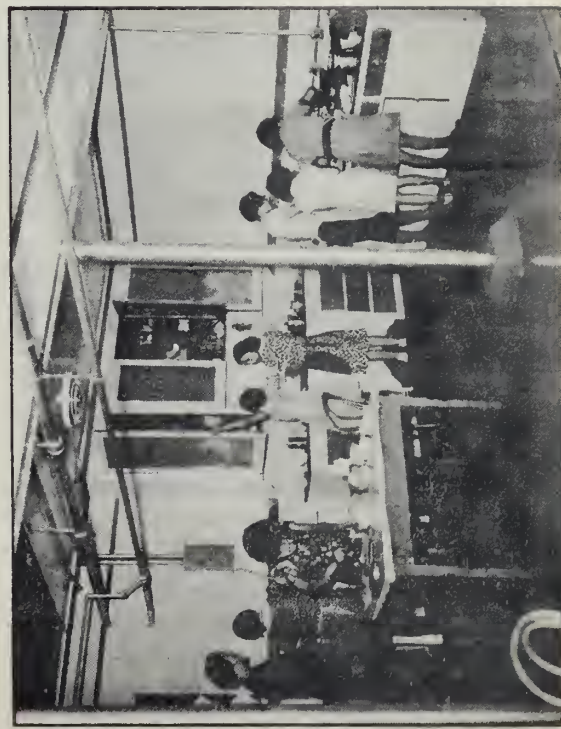
Grades Six To Eight. Indian Day School, Hoonah.



Indian Burial Ground On Island In Bay, Kake.



Tuberculosis Ward For Boys At Hospital, Juneau.



Girls In Domestic Science Class, Ketchikan.



SS Denali At Navy Sea Base, Sitka.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS — INDIAN DIVISION

NOTES FROM WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORTS

Cold Weather At Consolidated Chippewa (Minnesota) Taking the unfavorable weather into consideration, work has been mostly on a normal progress basis. The coldest morning experienced here this winter occurred last week. Our most accurate thermometer registered 46 degrees below zero. The crews were held inside till after the noon hour.

The Woodduck Truck Trail has been progressing as usual. The Nett River Bridge crew has been engaged in hauling timber to the bridge. This crew comprises about ten men. The work of keeping the camp supply of wood up to requirements is a job that requires steady application.

Leisure time activities are confined mostly to ping pong and cribbage. The radio fans comprise a large portion of the enrollment and the reading room always is well filled with the listeners-in. Geo. H. Thomson, Principal Foreman.

Timber Stand Improvement At Great Lakes (Wisconsin) Timber stand improvement has gone forth with much enthusiasm among the boys after instructions were given as to the proper methods to be employed in this phase of forestry work and after being told of the importance of this work in the development of one of the natural resources of the reservation, every boy realizes that he has an interest in this tract of land which is tribal and therefore, makes a greater effort to do his part.

Approximately twenty acres have been treated during the past week, pruning an average of 250 trees to the acre. All slash and

limbs were well lopped. The progress of the pruning was retarded due to inclement weather prevailing during the past three days. William J. Graveen, Leader.

Spring Weather At Yakima (Washington) Typical spring weather was experienced here at Fort Simcoe throughout the week. On truck trail maintenance, crews have been cleaning culverts and roadside drainage ditches, removing rocks and doing general maintenance work.

Crews working on the "fill" on the Fort Simcoe East Truck Trail, are doing very commendable work. The "fill" is rapidly nearing completion and will be of considerable value in preventing washouts which have occurred during the last several years, resulting from spring rains and melting snow higher in the mountains.

A small crew, with the aid of two caterpillars, has been leveling the old orchard site. This piece of land will add much to the landscaping value of the camp. G. W. St. Mitchel, Assistant.

Fence Building At Grand Ronde-Siletz (Oregon) This week has been the best week we have had for working as far as weather is concerned. 116 rods of fence were completed and 85 rods of post were set. Two men have been cutting posts with ten men hauling and 2 men have been cutting brush on the fence line. The other 10 men have been taking up the old fence and putting in new.

The post hole digging has been a little slow as we have a lot of roots and rocks to content with. Roy Langley, Assistant Leader.

Channel Construction At Shawnee (Oklahoma) Working under adverse conditions this week, we made considerable progress, completing about 80 feet of channel construction and completing 3 outlet structures. We also dug pits and moved material for other structures.

We attended our weekly educational and recreational meeting this week and discussed safety, safety training and farming. William Falls.

The weather has been fine this week enabling the trucks to transport rock, sand and cement to the various projects in the field. The shop crew has been busy making repairs on cars and trucks.

The terracing crew has had a very good week completing a total of 2.35 miles on two farms. The bulldozer crew completed 486 feet of channel construction in addition to making several fills. Curtis Rice, Assistant Leader.

Report From Choctaw (Mississippi) The Indians have been greatly benefited by the CCC-ID work which they deeply appreciate. In the past there has been a considerable amount of crop and pasture land unprotected, which has been destroyed by public stock because there were no fences.

The crop land of the Choctaw Indians is in need of terraces very badly. About 80 per cent has been completed of the number of miles projected.

A Varied Program At Red Lake (Minnesota) A crew of three are cutting wood for the camp. It is hard to get into the woods where good firewood can be obtained because of the deep snow along the roadside and in the woods.

A crew of three were out doing location work on the Manomin Creek foot trail during the past week. The last day of this week the whole camp crew was sent out on this project to cut and burn brush. The crew walked from the camp to the job as the road is not passable for the truck, due to the heavy snows.

Progress was very good on cutting telephone poles. We have a team of horses skidding the poles to the landing where they will be loaded on the trucks and hauled to the agency. George Kelly.

Classes At Rocky Boy's (Montana) Cool even weather this week kept our men working without loss of time. Classes in arithmetic and grammar are very successful this winter. We are having good attendance and the interest of the classes seems to be very good.

A crew of enrollees under the leadership of the telephone lineman is busy repairing the telephone lines and clearing brush out of the right-of-way. Fritjof A. Hutlin, Camp Assistant.

Right-Of-Way Clearance At Keshena (Wisconsin) Our work has been devoted chiefly to right-of-way clearance. There are a number of large trees in the path of the right-of-way. These have to be removed. They are doing a fine job of it. All the dead timber which can be used for cord wood is being piled up alongside the road, the rest of the brush and old stumps are being burned. This trail will make an excellent fire break. James Brisk.

Various Activities At Fort Berthold (North Dakota) One of the trailer houses used at the Dam No. 26 in the vicinity of Sanish, has

returned. The tools, kitchen utensils, cots, etc., in the house were checked and stored away in the warehouse. This concludes the return of tools and equipment from the dam.

The sign painter made several signs for the Little Missouri Vehicle bridge constructed by the CCC-ID. These signs are necessary to warn the traveling public not to ford the river within thirty-five feet west of the bridge. The cable anchors are located in this area, and, perhaps will be under the water line.

The blacksmith sharpened ten axes, three crowbars, three steel wedges and repaired the handles of some of the axes. He made six iron tamping bars, six eye bolts for bridges, hooks for a truck stepladder and did other repair work. Chas. Huber, Sr. Warehouseman.

Report From Standing Rock (North Dakota) I have had the men digging all week. The ground is frozen so hard that progress is slow. We are changing the channel in the creek where the bridge is to be built. We had a safety meeting on the storage

and handling of inflammable liquids. The boys realize that the safety lessons are part of the work and take an interest in them. J. C. Murphy.

Truck Trail Construction At Mes-calero (New Mexico) The truck trail in Tularosa Canyon is being brought to a slow but sure finish. The material being used now is much better than it has been. Before this time we have had to content with mud and snow and naturally the construction work has been hindered to a great extent.

The maintenance crew is working up Tularosa Canyon, cutting and filling in the ruts that came with the mud and snow.

The telephone crew has been busy maintaining lines in Mud Canyon this past week. The line was broken due to heavy winds and snow.

Our enrollees enjoyed another very interesting field day this week. The topic generally discussed was greater cooperation among the enrollees themselves as well as with the employees with whom they work. James M. Cox.



CCC-ID Enrollees At Chin Lee